

Is the brave and good State of MARYLAND, to which the Whigs throughout the Union have learnt to look as ever

"First in the onset, last in the retreat," suddenly growing willing to yield up not only the national struggle for good principles and a safe Government, but even the domestic contest for the maintenance of order, law, and right policy in her own State Government! Does MARYLAND, spirited as she is, allow herself to think of giving up, because the Whig party is outnumbered in Congress just now? That would ill agree with her past constancy, her ancient pluck—still less would it agree with her prudence: for precisely now, when Locofocoism threatens, with an unresisted majority in Congress, to be able to do its own will of destruction, and to traffic away, in the swap of faction with intrigue and intrigue, every thing that wise legislation ought to defend—precisely now, we repeat, is it that we need, in the National Council, every true man that we can get, the utmost force of the unflinching that we can muster, to defend all that can be saved from the free-trade-tariff men, the Jacksonian-nullifiers, the hard-money-bankmen, the pet-bank-subscribers, the New Jersey State-rights-men, the Democrats that do not like anti-Nullifiers, the Calhoun men that do not like Democrats but are fond of all the party that encourage it, and the Northern anti-Texas men that vote for the exclusive Texas candidate.

It is to MARYLAND and MASSACHUSETTS, above all other States, that the States less united and the States where (though really strongest) Whigism is for the moment overborne, must turn their eyes, with the hope, the confidence—so honorable to its objects—that on their good soil, at least, the brave banner, which has been held aloft through so many years of discouragement and of disaster, shall still fly, undiminished of one single fold of breadth or inch of height, until once more, in 1848, at their leading signals, the hand shall spring to arms, hill answering to hill, and flag upon flag rising up into the air, salute those that were never lowered.

Let MARYLAND and her sister of the East hold out, then, for honor to themselves, for example to others, like the last Greek strongholds that beat back the Turk from their walls—hold out until at last tyranny and folly shall once more accomplish what insurrection has failed to effect, and rouse up a general insurrection of every thing like good principles throughout the land. Let MARYLAND and MASSACHUSETTS, at least, continue to do their duty to the country, fall whoever else may!

But let MARYLAND, even more, do her duty to herself: for she must desert that, too, if she abandons the other struggle. If she consents to be supreme as to the National contest and interests, she will be shipwrecked as to her own. Whatever cause—insurrection or division—shall be suffered to injure the Congressional elections, the same must endanger the local, the State ones. The Whig who shall stay away from either, or who shall in either allow himself to be cajoled by the Locofoco devices for discouraging or distracting those whom they cannot otherwise beat—that Whig will be doing much, not merely to put the great National question of the Tariff entirely into the hands of Locofocoism, but to deliver his State up once more, neck and heels, to have all her interests, her honor, and her domestic peace dragged in the dirt at the wheels of the triumphant car of Jacobinism within, that they may have as strong a Government here, as imbecile one in Maryland.

What the move on which this faction, always ready to resort to anarchy when proscription and corruption have failed, now depend for recovering the rule in Maryland, let her citizens judge elsewhere, by the following extracts from a highly respectable local journal published in a quarter of the State not remote from us—the *Frederick Examiner*. From that paper we copy the following:

"THE WHIG PARTY.—We are glad to perceive that the wily effort of the Locofoco party to seduce the Whigs from their fidelity to their principles by the clamor for 'Constitutional Reform' has proved a signal failure. The Whig party of the county are firm, united, and zealous in their patriotic cause, and they will continue to be so. The object and motive of the Locos in starting this 'Constitutional Reform' movement is so glaringly apparent, that no true Whig, of ordinary discernment, could be misled by it. During the whole six years that the Locofocos had the patronage of the State in their hands we heard no agitation about Constitutional Reform, and the right of Revolution to overturn the State Government. The members of that party possessed the 'loaves and fishes,' and they were contented. At the late gubernatorial election, however, the Whigs succeeded in electing the Governor of the State, and Whigs were accordingly appointed to office, and now forthwith, all of a sudden, the Locofocos raise the hue and cry against the Constitution of the State, and seek to tear it to pieces by violent measures and a revolutionary proceeding; and, to crown the impudence of their movement, they gravely ask the Whigs to help them to carry out their purposes! This is rather overdoing the thing. They will find on the first Wednesday of October that they calculate without their host, and that the Whig party of Frederick county are true to their principles. They are friends of Law and Order, and are in favor of all proper reform and retrenchment, but they propose to bring them about without resort to violent measures."

From the same paper, we take the following still stronger appeal:

"Keep it before the people, that the Locofocos of Frederick county, with their candidates at their head, are advocating 'A REVOLUTIONARY CONVENTION.'"

"Keep it before the honest and peaceful people of Frederick county, that they are setting about the principles which led to the massacres and bloodshed of the French Revolution! That they proclaim that LAWS DO NOT BIND MAJORITY; but that they can be trampled under foot with a shadow of pretext, by popular violence, or by popular numbers. People of Frederick county, this doctrine leads to MOB-LAW, to ANARCHY! No law can then be binding but the LAW OF FORCE. It is another 'Dorism,' and another anti-Republicanism in principle—it will lead to destruction, if followed out! BEWARE! BEWARE IN TIME!"

What, then, appears to be the fact? Plainly, that this is no movement for any purpose of law, but only for one of party power. These pretended Reformers sought no reform while in the ascendancy; yet surely it was then that their "reforms" should have come. Admirable reformers! that thought of no benefit, no amelioration, while in the majority; but who no sooner have lost the power of reforms than they grow hot for them!

Where was this zeal before the last Fall Election? And where has it lurked since, while they

held or hoped soon to have the State without it? Why did they hold in their reforming energies during the late Presidential election? Why, but because they thought the State doubtful, and that a new and untried question might render the result more uncertain? Now, however, they have nothing to lose. In the minority they have naught to fear from anarchy. That, they dread only when in the majority. Then, they abhor all innovation, and become resolute conservatives!

For year upon year, while Jacksonism ruled the State, there were neither too many officers, nor too frequent meetings of the Legislature. Banks they made or managed upon the exquisite model of theirs of "Mud-fog," so admirably described by a writer of their own State; and, as for Constitutions, what do they matter to them? When they administer them, do they not make them what they please? And when did Constitutions ever stand in their way, except under Whig rule?

In MARYLAND, by their old fundamental law of 1776, any defect of the Constitution can be corrected almost as soon as it is felt: for a concurring vote of two successive yearly Legislatures alters the Constitution. There, then, a Convention is never needed; for two successive Legislatures serve for a Convention. If the first adopts a change, the act is published to the people; and they then pass upon it, by electing the next Legislature with a view to that special question. If they send a majority for it, the change is confirmed and becomes a part of the Constitution. If they do not, the preceding act becomes void. Thus two great goods are obtained by the Maryland plan, since adopted in other States: to change takes two years, two separate bodies, and no Convention; and as the Constitution is all the while subject by parts to revision, it is never necessary to pull it all down, good and bad together, to repair it.

Now, observe the conduct of this pernicious party. When in power, they wanted no Convention: they proposed not even to change the Constitution by the milder, quieter, more legal means of the Legislature. They offered not to change it in part: of course, still less to revolutionize many main parts of it at one blow. They did not ask for that which was quietly and deliberately to be done in two years; still less, of course, for that which was to hurry things through in one. They did not call for what the Constitution was ready to give them. Now, they are hot for what it does not authorize, what it has made totally unnecessary. They can even now easily effect by law any new thing of change which the majority of their fellow-citizens think safe or useful: yet they prefer to act without law, suddenly, on every thing at once, and with all the added violence of party agitation: in a word, they seek subversion and anarchy, not wise and honest change.

Why not wait two years? Surely changes of the Constitution, especially wide ones, are not best done when done most quickly. But no: two years will be too late for their political game—too late to get them back into immediate power and office—too late to give them the State for the next Presidential struggle. Good people of the old colony of Maryland! Let yourselves not be entrapped by these bad citizens into either supineness or agitation! Much need have you to bestir yourselves as to the affairs of the General Government: they are in danger—especially that great national interest, the Tariff. As to your domestic changes, those men want no good ones who want to hurry you too fast for deliberation, and too far for law. Take your time, and do your business well. And that you may do all this calmly yet wisely, turn out, every man! Let the word be passed round to every good citizen, and hold him none who disregards it! Meet these wicked and selfish contrivers, who lull the good and stir up the bad, at the polls! Meet them and their dupes! Foil both! Defend and save your State, the Tariff, and whatever else you can!

FURTHER—THE BALTIMORE DISTRICT.

Since the above was in type, we perceive, with great regret, that another mischief—set on foot by Heaven knows what ill-advised persons, and no doubt secretly fomented by the enemy—has sprung up in the Baltimore Congressional district, and threatens danger to the election of one who is universally esteemed for his many excellent public qualities, and who has been for several years past one of the ornaments of the House of Representatives. We have had abundant occasion, in his service here, to know not merely the talents of JOHN P. KENNEDY, (for of these we have little need to tell the country,) but something in him far rarer and less easily appreciated by the public, especially in party times—we mean the calm superiority of his views, the strong political sagacity, mixed with his political warmth, that make him one in whose opinions we confide for their wisdom and moderation, not less than for their fervor. Such repairs we are little addicted to; nor should we use them now, but that the occasion justifies them, and that the public merits and usefulness of that gentleman, as known to us, must surely be underrated by any who, being not Locofocos, can desire to defeat, or will even consent to do what may endanger, his reelection. It has chanced that we have been compelled, on some very critical public steps, to compare his judgment with our own; and the event always taught us to value his discrimination: so that really, were we to choose on what member's insight into public events we should rely more than all others, it would be difficult for us to say whom we should prefer to him, or whose usefulness we more esteem in the place in Congress which he has lately filled.

The difficulty which menaces his election has arisen, we see, out of the starting in his district (the first fifteen wards of Baltimore city) a complete Native American ticket; at the head of which is to be run for Congress Mr. J. McKIM DUNCAN, a gentleman of whom we hear every thing commendable as a Whig, which would prevent him, one would think, from letting himself be drawn into a movement from which he can hope nothing, as either Whig or Native American, except to divide the Anti-Locofoco vote just enough to elect a Locofoco.

This will be the result the more grievous and unjust, because Mr. DUNCAN and his friends must surely, with a little recollection, be perfectly aware that no man has more heartily ascribed to their particular principles than Mr. KENNEDY. He has stood forth among the foremost to proclaim his adhesion to them; and to incur the opposition of their enemies. In but one thing has he differed from

them—a question of political expediency—ought to question whether or not all other public questions ought to be or could be merged in a single one. On that question, Mr. K. decided one way, other Whigs another. Whose judgment was right, no one will doubt who considers either the event, or the opinion of an enormous majority of the Whig party, or that of all those leading men on whose patriotism and prudence, in all public questions, the country has so long relied. We say all this with the better right, because we too are as much attached as any body to the reform for which Native Americanism calls, and have only refused, like Mr. K., to make that the sole principle of our politics.

In his letter to his constituents of 21st November last, to be found on the file of the National Intelligencer, Mr. KENNEDY spoke out upon the subject of Native Americanism in the following manly terms:

"I say to the Whigs, raise again your flag. Stand firm in your present array. Go not apart into any other combination, but stand your ground as Whigs. The recent election has forced upon our adoption an addition to our old formula of principles; a great and momentous abuse calls for the aid of the Whigs to THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX. It is fundamental in this Government that the true People of America shall speak truly in their elections; that their voice shall not be suppressed by fraud or violence; and that neither shall it be outweighed by voices un-American: I mean by that, that no man shall vote in our elections who has not a heart to feel with American people, and a mind so acclimated as to understand, at least, the difference between American and foreign interests. To compass this great end, we must have a modification of the Laws of Naturalization—such modification as shall lengthen the term of probation, exact greater care in the introduction to citizenship, and strengthen the securities against fraud. We say with all our heart, hospitality to the stranger, full privilege of holding land, full protection to property, full encouragement to his labor, but no privilege to interfere in the government or legislation of the nation until he has lived long enough in the country to understand its interests, to resist the cajolery of demagogues, who would make him, through his ignorance, the instrument of the basest designs; and until he has sufficiently identified himself with our people to feel that their welfare is more important to him than the welfare of all others. Our laws at present do not give us these securities, and we may presume that there is not an intelligent, honest-hearted naturalized citizen in this Union who does not feel and acknowledge the necessity of this reform. In accomplishing this great purpose, it will be the resolve of the Whig party to stand by the cause of Religious Toleration, ever spurning the base attempt which has been made, and will not cease to be made again, to connect the Whig cause with the odium of religious persecution."

"For these ends the Whigs need no new organization, no new name. That which we bear has been consecrated in many a battle-field of Freedom, and it will, I trust, long serve to rally the brave and pure spirits who stand up for Popular Right and Free Government in time to come. Let us not assume another."

Such as the ground here taken by Mr. K. has been taken every where by the WHIG PARTY. It is every where Native American in principle—as Native American as Locofocoism is the opposite. What more would any reasonable Native American have? Can both together carry their measure at present? Notoriously not. For that purpose, they must have majorities in both branches of Congress; and they have a joint majority in neither. The effort was made and a bill introduced, at the last session, by the Whigs, through Mr. J. R. INGEROLL. For such a bill, what Whig will not vote? And who but Whigs are ever to carry it? Is it by getting in an anti-Native like Mr. GILES, (Mr. KENNEDY's opponent), and turning out a Native and Whig like Mr. KENNEDY, that the naturalization laws are to be changed? It is a shame to think of such a thing; and they who are willing to lead their fellow-citizens into such a mistake are surely very indifferent, after their present turn shall be served, how completely such conduct may break up all sympathy with the Native American cause.

LACONIC.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR thus replies to General HINTON's offer of his brigade of Ohio Militia to the President for the war with Mexico:

WAR DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 9, 1845.  
SIR: Your letter of the 29th August has been received by the President, and referred to this Department. The President and this Department fully appreciate the patriotic motives which prompt your offer, and your name will be entered on the list of candidates for military service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. O. HINTON,  
Ohio Militia, Delaware, O.

The Boston Atlas of Tuesday says: "The United States frigate Constitution, Captain PERCIVAL, on her passage from Borneo to Canton, put into Tuen Yuen, Cochinchina, to refit and repair the ship. Although this place is the principal seat of the Kingdom of Cochinchina, yet there was not a foreigner to be found in the place, and no communication was to be had with the natives, except through a servant of one of the officers, and that by writing only. They remained three or four days before any of the authorities would visit the ship, (the officers had been allowed to go ashore, but not to walk about.) When the Mandarin came on board, a letter was secretly delivered by one of them, purporting to be from a Frenchman of the name of Le Perre, who signed himself Bishop of Indragiri, and Apostolic Vicar of Cochinchina, stating that he had been seized by the Government, put in irons, and condemned to death. The Mandarin had returned to the shore before the contents of this letter were ascertained, when Capt. P. determined to demand the priest in person, and proceeded on shore with an armed force. As he could get no answers, nor sight of the highest or chief Mandarin, he seized three of the ship's boats, of three of their crews, and with three of the ship's boats, of three of their crews, the gunboats fled at the approach of our boats, and the soldiers were much frightened and fled when our men charged them. The Junks and Mandarins were subsequently released."

SICKNESS.—We regret to learn from every part of the Western country that intermittent fevers of every type prevail to an unusual extent. At Dubuque, Galena, Chicago, throughout Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, not only individuals, but frequently whole families, are prostrated with the epidemic. Even Ohio and Kentucky have not escaped its ravages. Fall fever is the prevailing disease, but it is not malignant in its character.—*Cin. Atlas*.

MR. GRAY, Esq., British Consul for the State of Virginia for the last twenty-seven years, has retired from that office. He left Norfolk on Friday afternoon for Nova Scotia, where he intends to spend the winter. Mr. G. was an attaché to the British Consulate at Norfolk in 1800.

FIRE OF SIX STORES WERE BURNT AT MIDDLETON, Orange county, (N. Y.) on last Tuesday evening. The sufferers are James Jackson, Dr. Lewis, W. Hoyt, Shaw and Handford, dry goods merchants, and Broadwell & White, grocers. The loss is said to be \$20,000.

HOUSE BURNED BY FIRE.—The residence of Mr. M. B. Bratton, of Bath county, Virginia, was destroyed by fire last week, in the following singular manner. The fire was first observed issuing from a drawer in a bureau, in which there were lucifer matches, and it is presumed they were ignited by mice gnawing at them. The mice in this case were the incendiaries, and the matches were their fire. Another instance of the fruits of culpable negligence in leaving matches lying loosely about. Lucifer matches are made by dipping a pine splint in phosphorus and sulphur combined, in a liquid phosgene and sulphur combined, and by coming in contact with the air. All the mice had to do was to grind off the outer coat, and the inner, especially in warm weather, would ignite.—*Charleston Republican*.

A STARTLING PUBLICATION.

The New York papers apprized us of the appearance on Monday last, for sale in the book-shops of that city, of a pamphlet embracing much very curious matter, the most exciting part of its contents being copies of a great number of letters to JESSE HOYT, former Collector of the port of New York, from political and personal friends who have had a great agency in the politics of the country, and especially of the State of New York, during the last twenty-five years. From a friend in the city of New York we have received by mail a copy of the work, the title of which is as follows:

"THE LIVES AND OPINIONS OF BENJ. FRANKLIN BUTLER, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and JESSE HOYT, Counselor at Law, formerly Collector of Customs for the port of New York, with anecdotes and biographical sketches of Stephen Allen, George P. Barker, Jacob Barker, James Gordon Bennett, Samuel R. Betts, Isaac W. Bishop, P. P. Blair, Walter Bowne, C. C. Cambreleng, Moses J. Cantine, J. I. Coddington, W. H. Crawford, Edwin Crowell, John W. Edmonds, Azariah C. Flagg, Lorenzo Hoyt, John Johnson, Isaac Kibbe, Cornelius W. Lawrence, Isaac Q. Leake, Charles L. Livingston, Edward Livingston, William L. Marcy, Mordecai M. Noah, Thaddeus Phelps, Elijah F. Purdy, Roger Skinner, Peter W. Spicer, Samuel Swartwout, Enos T. Throp, Henry Uthoff, John Van Buren, Martin Van Buren, Prosper M. Wetmore, Campbell P. White, Levi Woodbury, Silas Wright, Samuel Young, and their friends and political associates; by WILLIAM L. MACKENZIE."

We have hastily run our eye over this publication, and we are not surprised at the curiosity which it has excited, and that not among the lovers of scandal merely, whose appetite the contents of the compilation are well calculated to gratify, but among men of all classes and all parties. The letters certainly contain strange developments. They are, however, letters evidently written in all the freedom of intimacy, and with the most entire confidence in the sanctity of private correspondence, the violation of which no circumstances of political animosity or personal difference can justify. It is hardly possible to refrain from reading such matter when placed in print before one, but we cannot reconcile it to the rule of conduct by which we have ever been governed to be instrumental in extending the publicity already given to these private letters. We therefore refrain, however strongly tempted, from extracting from this book any part of its contents. The other matter in the book consists chiefly of facts extracted from the report made by the Commissioners appointed in the year 1841 by the Executive of the United States to investigate the affairs of the New York Custom-house. Those facts, officially ascertained, important in themselves and fit subject for exposition, have not before been prominently presented to the public attention, nor animated upon as they ought to be. The large volume of the reports deterred public journalists from the attempt to publish them; and the labor of an analysis of them was almost as appalling. Such at least is the reason why our readers have heard so little of these reports, of which a small number of copies only were printed for Congress, and a still smaller number of these of course found their way into the hands of individuals. Reminded by Mr. Mackenzie's publication of the interesting facts disclosed in these reports, it is perhaps not yet too late to bring them to the particular notice of our own readers. We will think of it.

With regard to the general character of the exciting publication to which we refer, we find in the New York Courier and Enquirer the following remarks, corresponding so much with our own first impression on the subject, that we transfer them to our columns:

"A pamphlet was sent to us yesterday containing what purport to be private letters addressed by various politicians and personal friends to JESSE HOYT, late Collector of this port. They are published by Wm. L. MACKENZIE, a fugitive patriot from Canada, who was appointed by Mr. Van Ness, while Collector, an officer in the custom-house of this city, and went out of office with his patron. It is insinuated in a preliminary notice that these papers were obtained by the Pointed commission, and carried to Washington, and in that way, by some unworn means, have seen the light. 'We do not believe this story, and rather imagine it will turn out—if, as we suppose is undoubtedly, the letters be genuine—that they have been feloniously purloined from a locked depository in one of the rooms of the custom-house, where they were left for safe-keeping by Mr. HOYT, and are now given to the public from a mingled feeling of personal vengeance and mercenary speculation.'"

"In this shape the publication is infamous, and should be denounced by all who value the inviolability of private papers, which, even more than the inviolability of persons, goes to make freedom secure. 'The consequences of this publication, however, to the chief correspondents of Mr. HOYT, the influence it is to exercise upon his character, and the unveiling of intrigues and of hearts thus brought about, cannot be recalled. There are those made manifest in these pages who might gladly invoke the mountains to fall on and cover them. 'The pamphlet was sent yesterday by thousands.'"

The following paragraphs from two of the New York papers of Tuesday evening, referring to the above-mentioned publication as having created great excitement in the city of New York, possess some interest for all readers:

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

That pamphlet, of which we merely gave notice yesterday, having only received it an hour or two before going to press, is a very curious and very disgraceful revelation. We read as much of it last evening as could be got through in some two hours, and see no reason to doubt that its contents are genuine; that the letters were actually written by the persons whose names are appended to them. But the story of their being left in the custom-house to take to be a transparent 'fitch,' very many of them bear date twelve, fifteen, or even twenty years ago—long before Mr. Jesse Hoyt had anything to do with the custom-house. We cannot help thinking that the publication has not been made without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Hoyt; and it is evident that some other than Mr. Mackenzie has had an active part in supplying the connecting links of narrative. None but a contemporary and actor in the scenes could know so much of the details connected with Jacob Barker's long since exploded banking operations, and other stirring events which kept the public excitement up, long before Mr. Mackenzie ran his head against Sir Francis Head.

Who is the real compiler? What object is to be gained by this extraordinary movement? So far as we have read, the book tells awfully against friends and partisans of Mr. Van Buren alone. It is a formidable armory of weapons to be used in demolishing the political and personal reputation of that gentleman, and of all who have moved under his pulling of the wires. Is he still a lion in the path of Mr. Polk, or of any other present aspirant to the future Presidency? We do not know that we shall publish any of the letters. It is dreadful to read such withering exposures of political profligacy, such shocking exhibitions of venality, chicanery, hypocrisy, and fraud.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING GAZETTE OF TUESDAY.

The Globe of this morning, in its notice of Mackenzie's infamous publication—which it styles, by the way, "a queer book"—has this paragraph:

"Mackenzie, who has published this book, is per se a man in whom we place no kind of confidence, if we are to believe the information received from some of his Canadian friends.

In 1841 he published a violent paper in this city, in which, 'without rhyme or reason,' he denounced the democratic candidate for the Presidency, and was of great service to the Federal party. He was subsequently appointed a clerk in the custom-house by Collector CURTIS, and held the place until recently, when he was either removed or resigned, taking with him, probably, the private letters from which he obtained material for the book we notice."

Of the degree of confidence placed in Mackenzie by the Democracy, we care not now to speak; but the assertion that he was appointed to office in the custom-house by Mr. CURTIS is untrue. That gentleman, on the contrary, refused temporarily to give an appointment to Mackenzie, though he was backed by letters direct from Washington, recommending, or, in plainer language, requiring that an office should be conferred upon him; and for this and other similar instances of honest independence, Mr. CURTIS was removed from the collectorship to make room for Mr. VAN NESS.

With Mr. VAN NESS, Mackenzie came in, and with Mr. VAN NESS he went out of the custom-house, without waiting to be turned out, or even going through the formality of writing his resignation.

THAT PAMPHLET, AGAIN.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.  
We said, in our former allusion to this pamphlet, that the letters were probably feloniously obtained. Mr. HOYT assures us that they have been abstracted from a trunk marked "The Law Papers of J. & L. Hoyt," the key of which is still in his possession.

FROM THE NEW YORK MORNING NEWS.

Statement by Ex-Collector Van Ness.  
A few weeks before I left the office of Collector, a person, not connected with the custom-house, informed me, in a casual conversation, that he understood some important private correspondence of Jesse Hoyt, Esq., and certain of his friends, had been discovered among the archives of the Custom-house by Mr. Mackenzie. I immediately sent for Mr. J. H. Rogers, the assistant Collector, and requested him to employ a confidential clerk to make private examination in the room where Mr. Mackenzie with other clerks was employed, and where the papers, if any, were supposed to have been found, and, if there were any private papers, to have them secured and taken care of for the owner, whoever he might be. Some days afterwards Mr. Rogers informed me that he had caused the examination to be made by a trusted clerk, and that some letters and papers, belonging probably to Mr. Hoyt, had been found in a large chest, but that they were of no apparent consequence. Believing that there was really nothing of importance in the matter, and being then preparing to leave the office, I made no further allusion to the matter.

This is all I had ever known or heard upon the subject until the appearance of Mr. Mackenzie's book, which surprised me as much as it can have done any other person in the world.  
C. P. VAN NESS.

MORE MORMON TROUBLES.

We learn from a letter published in the St. Louis Republican that a serious disturbance has lately taken place in the upper part of Adams county, Illinois, between a portion of the "old citizens" and that and Hancock counties and the Mormons. The letter, which is dated at Quincy on the 14th instant, says:

"A gentleman belonging to this city returned from Lima, in the vicinity of the outbreak, last evening, and informs us that on Thursday last the anti-Mormons attacked a settlement known by the name of 'Morley's Settlement,' a short distance northeast of Lima, in this county, and that up to the time he left the place, the Mormons were burning, together with several barns and wheat stacks. The excitement was very great, and large numbers of anti-Mormons were pouring in from the adjoining counties and from Missouri, and they were still burning and destroying property, and were determined to drive the Mormons out of the county. Our informant saw about fifty Mormons under arms within about two miles from the settlement, who appeared determined to defend themselves. It was in contemplation by the anti-Mormons to attack two more settlements last evening."

In addition to what is stated in the above letter, the Republican informs us that a gentleman who had visited the camp of the anti-Mormons, near Lima, estimated them to be about three hundred strong. He was also at the camp of the Mormons, and found them to number about one hundred. After leaving the camps, he returned to Warsaw, where he remained some time, and learned that the Mormons had all moved into Nauvoo, and that the Mormon Sheriff had ordered the legion to arrest those who had commenced these disorders. The Republican adds that, if this report be true, and the legion turns out, a conflict is inevitable. A letter received at St. Louis, from Warsaw, says that business was suspended on account of the difficulties with the Mormons, and that several houses had been burnt and lives lost.

LATER.—THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN OF THE 17TH INSTANT SAYS:

"Our accounts by the last boats are brought down to Sunday night. The work of destruction was progressing, and extensive depredations were being committed. The anti-Mormons, it is understood, have taken measures to secure a general concentration of forces from far and near, and they declare that they will not stop short of the expulsion of every Mormon from Hancock county—in which Nauvoo is situated. It is estimated up to Sunday night about sixty houses had been burnt down in Adams and Hancock counties."

LATER STILL.

Accounts from St. Louis as late as the 19th do not indicate any cessation of the war between the Mormons and anti-Mormons of Illinois. The "Nauvoo Neighbor" states that upwards of forty houses and out-houses had already been burnt in Green Plains and Lima districts. It is reported that the same process of burning out the Mormons has been commenced in other settlements. On the 16th instant an anti-Mormon of the name of FRANKLIN A. WORRELL, a merchant of Carthage, and a lieutenant of a volunteer company, was shot dead by a party of Mormons. This, it is feared, will increase the excitement. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Warsaw under date of the 17th instant, concludes his letter as follows:

"This week, I believe, must bring matters to an issue. From the accounts, some of which the anti-Mormons are setting—by their simultaneous attacks—the deep and deadly hatred which they entertain to the Mormons—the fact that the Mormons from all the settlements out of Nauvoo are being driven into the city—I judge a fight must come off this week, which will probably give a predominance to one party or the other. I shall wait the result. It is very doubtful whether the Governor or civil authorities can act in time to prevent the worst results."

THE ANTI-RENT TRIALS.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened at Delhi (New York) on Monday. Judge PARKER, in commencing his charge to the Grand Jury, alluded to the fact that the Court was held in a county declared in a state of insurrection, for the first time in the history of the State. The peculiar circumstances of the present occasion seemed, in his mind, infinitely to increase the important responsibilities of the Grand Jury—inasmuch as the Government of the country and the very existence of free institutions had been periled by rebellion, and preserved only by the strong arm of the law, aided by military force. He then animadverted on the impolicy and inexpediency of a resistance to the laws on the part of the leasehold tenants, as a course of action calculated to turn back the tide of sympathy previously flowing strongly in favor of those whose tenure, so burdensome to the holders, was generally deemed incompatible with the nature of our institutions.

In regard to the character of these titles Judge PARKER remarked:

"These lands were granted in large tracts, before the Revolution, by the Colonial Government. The titles were given by the design of a third party, and it is a principle recognized throughout the civilized world that unappropriated lands belong to the State, and the right to give a title to lands rests in the sovereign authority. So it was here. These titles to large tracts of lands were thus granted to individuals; and at the time of the Revolution the titles, which descended to their heirs, remained unchanged and unimpaired. The change of Government does not change the title to individual property."

He then proceeded to show that no greater misfortune could befall the tenants than the substantiating of a defect in the title of their landlord: for then the soil, with all its improvements, would revert to other hands, and the tenants would lose the whole labor of their lives.

The lease constitutes a solemn compact between the landlord and tenant, vesting each with rights which no act of the Legislature can infringe. If the tenant has by his contract voluntarily assumed onerous conditions, he can obtain relief only by compromise or purchase—by arrangement.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

It gives us pleasure to be able to announce that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have entered into a contract with WALTER GUYNN, Wm. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, JAMES HUNTER, and WALTER CUNNINGHAM for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland within two years from this time, and that the agents of the State of Maryland have approved the contract.

The work is to be commenced within thirty days from the 25th instant; and, from the experience which these contractors have had in the execution of works of this character, and their high standing as gentlemen and men of business, we may confidently hope that they will accomplish their great undertaking with advantage to all parties interested.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The election in the State of Maryland for six Representatives in Congress, and for Members of the Legislature, County Sheriffs, &c. will take place on Wednesday next, the first day of October. The following are the names of the candidates for Congress:

Whigs.	Locos.
John G. Chapman,	H. G. S. Key,
Jacob Snively,	Thomas Perry,
John Withers,	T. W. Ligon,
John P. Kennedy,	Wm. F. Giles,
Henry E. Wright,	Albert Constable,
Edward Long.	James L. Martin.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Capt. PIERCE, of the whaling ship *General Pike*, which arrived at New Bedford on Saturday from the South Pacific Ocean, states that, with the exception of the natives of Auckland, the capital of New Zealand, the natives had completely routed the European colonists and obtained possession of the island. They were making preparations to attack Auckland. The island included about fourteen European settlements. The Bay of Islands, formerly the seat of Government, contained previously to the attack of the natives a population of about 3,000, mostly English. The population of Auckland is about 4,000.

Captain Pierce brought with him an English family, consisting of John Florence, his wife, and two daughters, 20 and 22 years of age, to whom he had afforded a refuge and protection on board of his vessel from the exterminating warfare of the natives at Vangaroa, New Zealand. The colonists at Vangaroa, about forty in number, with the exception of this family, had previously fled, Mr. Florence being prevented from doing so in consequence of the severe illness of one of his daughters. His house and property had been wholly destroyed by the natives.

LATE FROM CORPUS CHRISTI, (TEXAS.)

Intelligence from Aransas Bay to the 15th instant has been brought to New Orleans by the steamship Alabama.

Among the news is an account of a deplorable catastrophe, resulting from the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Dayton, on the 12th instant, when she was about half way between Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's Island, by which seven persons were killed, including among them Lieutenants BERRY and HIGGINS, of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry. The names of the rest are not stated. Sixteen persons were wounded, but none of their wounds were considered dangerous. The steamboat is a total loss. At the time of the disaster there were on board only between thirty and forty persons, consisting of United States soldiers and hands attached to the boat.

There is no news of interest from the army under General TAYLOR. The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* arrived at the Bay of Aransas on the 15th instant with a bearer of despatches on board for General TAYLOR from Washington. On the evening of the same day, the brig *Porpoise* hove to off the bar and communicated with the *St. Mary's*, and in half an hour thereafter sailed towards Vera Cruz.

A letter from General TAYLOR to a citizen of New Orleans, under date of the 14th instant, says:

"As yet we have met with no enemy, nor do I expect we shall do so, at any rate for some time, as our Chief Magistrate cannot declare war; and from all the information I can obtain, I do not believe Mexico will declare war against us; and even should she have the temerity to do so, she will hardly attempt to invade any portion of our territory, but will act on the defensive and by non-intercourse. I was quite surprised to learn that considerable apprehensions were felt by the good citizens of New Orleans and elsewhere for our safety, particularly as I neither, by letter or in any other way, expressed nor entertained the opinion that I thought our situation a critical one, much less that I desired a reinforcement, or that my command was not adequate to repel any force that might